

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 1 of 1893.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,
Received up to 4th January 1893.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
National Congress ...	4	Administration of justice ...	8
Allahabad National Congress ...	4	Ditto ...	8
Mahárája of Vizianagram's letter published in the <i>Hindoo</i> of Madras ...	4	Jury system in Bengal ...	8
Amir of Kabul ...	4	Rates of pay fixed for Assistant Surgeons ...	8
Suket, a small Hill State in the Panjáb ...	5	Alleged distress among the inhabitants of Ghásipur ...	8
II.—ADMINISTRATION.		Proposal regarding the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Lucknow Municipality ...	8
Alleged poverty of India ...	5	False charges brought against a man by a police constable at Benares ...	9
Ditto ...	6	Untimely death of Mr. C. J. Connell, C.S., Magistrate of Bareilly ...	9
Alleged unsatisfactory condition of landholders ...	6	Proposal regarding the construction of water-works at Meerut ...	9
Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha of Bombay on the poverty of agricultural classes ...	7	Educated natives and political agitation ...	10
Europeans and India ...	7		
III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.			
Appointment of a Committee to improve the sanitary arrangements at Hardwár ...	7	Cases of theft at Moradabad ...	10
Ditto ditto ...	7	Ditto ...	10
Ditto ditto ...	7	Singh Sabha Akhád of Amritsar ...	10
Ditto ditto ...	7	Condemnation of child marriage ...	10

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Hálat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	For ...	Dec. ...	21st Dec. ... 800 copies.
2	Káyasth Patriká ...	Lucknow ...	Devi Prasád ...	Sept. ...	1st Jan. ...	217 "
3	Khattri Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Dina Náth ...	Nov. ...	29th Dec. ...	640 "
4	Khiyálát-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	" ...	2nd Jan. ...	600 "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
5	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhagat Khán ...	1st ...	2nd ...	250 "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
6	Akhbár-i-Ímámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	16th Dec. ...	30th Dec. ...	347 "
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	10th "	" ...	45 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
8	Agra Akhbár ...	" ...	Tajammul Husain ...	23rd	2nd Jan. ...	265 "
9	Agra Punch ...	" ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	10th, & 24th Dec. & 1st Jan.	20th & 27th Dec. & 3rd Jan.	210 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
10	Akhbár-i-Álam Meerut	... Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	27th	Dec. ...	1st
11	Anis-i-Hind "	... Ram Chandra Vaishya.	31st	" ...	2nd
12	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow	Bishun Lal ...	"	1st	Jan. ...
13	Dabda-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly	Thákur Prasad ...	24th & 31st	" ...	250 Dec. & 4th Jan.
14	Hindustání ...	Lucknow	Gangá Prasidh Varmá	28th	" ...	300 Dec. ...
15	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	25th	" ...	150 "
16	Kármánah ...	Lucknow	Muhammad Yaqub ...	2nd	Jan. ...	275 "
17	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor	Karím-ullah ...	28th	Dec. ...	400 "
18	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etawah	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	30th	2nd	223 "
19	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin ...	26th	" ...	60 "
20	Násim-i-Agra ...	Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	30th	30th	450 "
21	Násim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur	Nawás Khan ...	23rd & 30th	" ...	70 "
22	Násir-i-Hind ...	Agra	Muhammad Ali ...	24th Dec. & 1st Jan.	3rd	40 "
23	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din ...	26th & 31st Dec.	30th Dec. & 3rd Jan.	250 "
24	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore	Abdul Hamid ...	24th & 31st	31st	196 Dec. ...
25	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow	Sajjíd Hussain ...	22nd	29th	450 "
26	Rahbar ...	Moradabad	Partáp Krishn ...	30th	3rd	220 "
27	Bohilkhand Punch ...	"	Jamshed Ali ...	25th	30th	150 "
28	Sitára-i-Hind ...	"	Banwári Lal ...	28th	31st	180 "
29	Soldier ...	"	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	"	30th	200 "
30	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	27th	31st	304 "
31	Táti-i-Hind ...	Meerut	Sajjíd Hussain ...	24th & 31st	" ...	150 "
32	Waqáya-i-Álam ...	Gházipur	Siraj-ul-din Ahmed ...	26th	29th Dec. & 1st Jan.	250 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
33	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow	Sheo Prasad ...	29th Dec. to 4th Jan.	29th Dec. to 4th Jan.	521 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
34	Alligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh	Alím-ullah ...	27th & 30th Dec. ...	30th Dec. & 1st Jan.	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
35	Godharm Prakash ...	Farukhabad	Mohan Lal ...	For	Oct. ...	4th
36	Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak ...	Agra	Babu Lal ...	"	Dec. ...	1st
<i>Weekly.</i>						
37	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora	Sadá Nand ...	26th	Dec. ...	29th
38	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares	Bám Krishn, Varmá	"	" ...	Dec. ...
39	Gosewak ...	"	Jagat Náráyan ...	29th	" ...	" ...
40	Nágri Nirad ...	Mirzapur	Kashi Prasad ...	"	" ...	200 copies.
41	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	Udaipur	Káhyá Chálak Dán ...	26th	" ...	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
42	Hindustán ...	Kálákan kar (Partábgarh).	Deva Charan ...	28th Dec. to 3rd Jan.	29th Dec. to 4th Jan.	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
43	Árya Darpan ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For	Dec. ...	30th
44	Mashar-ul-Ziráfá ...	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	"	" ...	Dec. ...
<i>Weekly.</i>						
45	Káshí Patríká ...	Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Míra, M.A.	30th	" ...	2nd
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
46	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahávir Prasad ...	17th, 21st & 24th Dec.	29th Dec. & 1st & 3rd Jan.	100 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Hindoo Wazir.
December 29th, 1892.

National Congress.

1. The *Nágrí Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 29th December, says that some natives of rank and position being under the impression that Government considered the National Congress a seditious movement foolishly opposed it and made themselves liable to the charge of being traitors to their country. They must now be regretting their mistake. Several leaders of the Congress have been raised to seats on the benches of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts. Surely this is no proof of the hostility of Government to the Congress. A great deal of good has already accrued from the efforts of that political body; as for instance, the Legislative Councils have been reformed, the age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination raised to 23 years, 84 appointments hitherto held by Civilians reserved for natives of proved merit and ability, the Parsis admitted to Volunteer Corps, &c. If that noble political institution is properly maintained and supported, it is sure to restore India to her former prosperity.

Hindustán.
January 3rd, 1892.

Allahabad National Congress.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 3rd January, expresses great satisfaction that the eighth Allahabad National Congress held during the last Christmas week was a complete success like the fourth one, and congratulates the Congress leaders on the success of their efforts. At the request of Panjabis the next annual meeting will be held at Amritsar, and thus the charge sometimes brought against them of being indifferent to the great national movement has been shown by them to be utterly unfounded.

Hindustán.
December 30th, 1892.

Mahárája of Vizianagram's letter published in the Hindu of Madras.

3. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 30th December, referring to the letter contributed by the Mahárája of Vizianagram to the *Hindu* of Madras, observes that the Mahárája is right in contending that it is the paramount duty both of Government and the people to make satisfactory arrangements for the protection of the country from foreign foes. The people are ready to offer every assistance in the matter, but unfortunately Government is suspicious and does not like to avail itself of their services. It does not enlist them as volunteers nor does it appoint them to the higher ranks of the military service, but goes on increasing the military expenditure. The Mahárája's proposal regarding the extension of terms of office of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief is a very reasonable one. It would be still better if Her Majesty were pleased to make some one as the permanent ruler of this country. The Mahárája's recommendation for the introduction of the elective principle cannot be too highly praised. The educated natives have long been agitating for this concession, but Government does not view the measure with favour.

Tuti-i-Hind.
December 31st, 1892.

Amir of Kabul.

4. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st December, regrets to notice that, in spite of the payment of the large monthly subsidy of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees and other favours shown to the Amir, he is not very friendly to the Government of India. The lending of Afghan troops to Sher Afzal against Afzal-ul-Mulk who had been recognized as the Mehter of Chitral by the Government of India was an act of hostility on the part of the Amir towards that Government. An idea of his feelings towards the British throne may be formed from the circumstance that any inhabitants of Kabul suspected of corresponding with men in British India are at once put to death. A more cruel Prince did not rule at Kabul during the present century. Abdul Rahman Khán is really more cruel and tyrannical than even Nadir Shah. He has already expelled about 150 men from his territories and there is reason to think that ten thousand more men will soon be similarly dealt with. These ten thousand men must be no other than the unfortunate Kizilbashes to whom he bears a strong religious animosity. Some men are beheaded by his order at Kabul every day for slight offences; one of his attendants happened to smile in Court, and for this offence his tongue was ordered to be pulled out. Of course the man did not survive the punishment. How long will the civilized British Government allow the Amir to practise such cruelties and atrocities?

5. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th December, refers to its previous article regarding the alleged high-handed proceedings of Mr. Hallifax in the Suket State (see paragraph 7 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 2nd November 1892), and observes that

Suket, a small Hill State in the Panjab.
Mr. Hallifax has been forced on the Rāja by the Panjab Government against the Rāja's will. What is worse is that Mr. Hallifax far from assisting the Rāja with friendly advice as a Minister should do, lords it over the chief who has to carry out his orders implicitly. The Government of India does not wish that its officers should annoy or harass the Indian Chiefs, but the Commissioner of Jullundar does not prevent Mr. Hallifax from ill-treating the Rāja of Suket. On the other hand, the Commissioner supports him in his proceedings and does not appear to be well disposed towards the Rāja. On the occasion of the Commissioner's visit to Suket in October last, the darbār offered to supply his camp with provisions and sent him some trays of fruit, as usual, but he returned the trays and did not agree to take any supplies from the State. Any State officials suspected of being friendly to the Rāja are at once discharged by Mr. Hallifax. The editor has received many complaints against Mr. Hallifax, from which it would appear that he is not only guilty of high-handed proceedings but that his moral conduct is also bad. Both the Rāja and the people are dissatisfied with him. It is to be hoped Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will remove him from Suket and appoint a competent Native Minister in his place if necessary.

RAHBAR.
December 30th, 1892

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th December, received on 30th idem, learns with regret from the *Nizám-ul-Mulk* of Moradabad, that according to official reports 18 millions of men perished from starvation alone in British India in twelve years.

DABIR-I-HIND.
December 10th, 1892

Alleged poverty of India.

This country has really incurred divine wrath. An enormous loss of human life is caused every year by different kinds of diseases, snakes, wild animals, fires, railway collisions and so forth, and now even starvation claims millions of victims. The former kings considered man the noblest work of God and made a point of protecting his life, but under the enlightened British rule little attention is paid to the matter. The native newspapers have repeatedly drawn attention to the miseries and hardships of the people, but Government continues to be as indifferent as ever. The destruction of 18 millions of men by starvation in 12 years means that more than four thousand men die of hunger every day. How severe and widespread distress and misery must exist in a country where four or five thousand deaths occur from starvation. In spite of all the tyranny and oppression to which the people are exposed and the misfortunes and calamities they have to bear, they should not lose courage and should remain loyal to Government. It ought to be their earnest prayer that the rulers may be actuated by feelings of sympathy and humanity towards them in their distress. Europeans are welcome to all the comforts and luxuries they enjoy in this country, but they should see that the children of the soil have at least one full meal of cheapest grain during the day to keep their body and soul together, the necessary articles of dress made of coarsest cloth to protect their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather, and small cottages to live in. Evidently the great poverty and misery among the people arising from high prices and decline of trades and industries cannot be conducive to the stability of British rule. Although under native rule grain sold at four or five maunds a rupee and the mass of the people were in easy circumstances, the Native Kings distributed money with a free hand among their subjects on the New Year's day, their birthdays and other such auspicious occasions during the year. There is no doubt that had the country been exposed to such hardships and misfortunes in their time as at present, they would have readily distributed their accumulated treasures among the sufferers and would have spared no pains in improving the condition of the latter, suspending all their amusements. Does the British Government, which plumes itself on its superior knowledge, enlightenment and civilization, consider natives to be no better than animals and birds that it allows them to perish from starvation in such large numbers? The existence of such severe distress in the country reflects little credit on British rule. It would appear that in Europe only 2,500,000 men were killed in wars during the last 30 years, while about 20 millions of men perished from starvation

in this country in 12 years during times of peace and order ! Nothing could be more lamentable than such an immense loss of life. Are these the blessings of Her Majesty's paternal Government ? The Agra city, which is one of the principal Indian towns, has a population of about 150,000 men, and the population of a fairly large district does not exceed six or seven lakhs ; and Oudh is probably composed of ten or twelve districts : hence it will be seen that the heavy mortality caused by starvation alone in 12 years was equal to the population of 100 large towns, 30 districts or two Provinces like Oudh. If the destruction of life goes on at this rate owing to the indifference of Government, the whole country is sure to be entirely depopulated in course of time. Many houses at the Agra city, which was once a very prosperous town, are to be found in utter ruin. Englishmen are impoverishing this country by every possible means, being apparently under the impression that poverty-stricken people remain loyal and obedient ; but they are mistaken. Had such a policy been the right one, it would have been followed by the former kings. If Englishmen were ever reduced to the condition in which natives are to be found at present, it is beyond doubt that they would not be animated by feelings of loyalty and attachment towards their rulers. Natives cannot be too highly praised for the patience with which they endure their sufferings and meet their death. Indeed death which puts an end to their miseries is quite welcome to them. The *Dabir-i-Hind* refers to its article published in the issue of 10th September last (see paragraph 7 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 5th October 1892), quotes some extracts from the writings and speeches of Messrs. Hume, Pincott, Digby and Maclarens bearing on the poverty of this country, and asks Government to take steps with a view to ameliorate the condition of the people.

7. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st December, states that Pandit Manmohan Lal at Lahore has shown from official reports how great is the distress which prevails in all parts of the country, and gives some extracts from his speech published in the *Akhbár-i-Am* of Lahore.

Dr. Hunter states in his *Imperial Gazetteer* that 40 millions of the total population of India are half-starved : according to Sir Charles Elliott millions of men do not know what it is to have a full square meal from year's end to year's end. The evidence given before the Famine Commission shows that the poverty of the country is increasing, that the poorer classes live from hand to mouth, and that a famine generally brings them face to face with starvation. In Delhi a portion of the population subsists on grass and the green leaves of trees. Rae Maya Das says that there are poverty-stricken men in his estate who from want of food have not the strength to stand up. In Sháhpur 20 per cent. of the people have to put up with insufficient food and 54 per cent. are exposed to starvation. Millions of cultivators in this country have little clothing, and cover themselves and their children with hay at night in winter. In the Etah district the gross income of a cultivator from his holding amounted to Rs. 325 in one year, while he had to pay Rs. 300 in the shape of different taxes, only Rs. 25 being left for the support of his family during the year. Another cultivator in the same district had a gross income of Rs. 162, and all his expenses on account of cultivation and taxes amounted to Rs. 80 : thus he had only Rs. 82 left to meet all the expenses of his family consisting of nine souls. Such unsatisfactory is the state of things, but still the settlement is revised every thirty years with a view to enhance the revenue assessments or in other words to suck the blood of landholders and cultivators.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
December 24th, 1892.

8. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th December, says that the *Anís-i-Hind* of Meerut is at a loss to understand why

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of landholders.

the condition of landholders has become so unsatisfactory when Government has assessed the revenue at only one-fourth of the gross produce. But the phenomenon should afford no ground for surprise. A landholder has to pay 50 per cent. of his gross profits as revenue, 16 per cent. on account of different cesses, 5 per cent. as the lambardár's fee and another 5 per cent. on account of village expenses. In this way he is deprived of 76 per cent. of his income and has only 24 per cent left to him from which further deductions should be made on account of presents made to the patwári, kanúngó and tahsil officials and the Court expenses. The law has set the landlords and cultivators by the ears and the cost of litigation

is very heavy. After paying the Government demand, the different cesses and fees, the presents to officials and the Court expenses, the landholders have only between 15 and 20 per cent. of their gross incomes for their own use. Under these circumstances they cannot be expected to be better off than they are.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th December, publishes a vernacular translation of the pamphlet published by Mr. Dinshaw

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha of Bom-
bay on the poverty of agricultural classes.

HINDUSTÁNI.
December 28th, 1892

Eduljee Wacha of Bombay on the poverty of the agricultural classes in this country in support of the circulars addressed by Mr. Hume to the standing

Congress Committees in March last.

10. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd December, contains a cartoon

Europeans and India.

OUDEH PUNCH.
December 22nd, 1892.

in which Her Britannic Majesty and Anglo-Indian officials are represented as freely taking cupfuls of liquor from a pot placed on a table and marked the Wealth of India.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 31st December, observes that the out-

Appointment of a Committee to im-
prove the sanitary arrangements at Har-
dwár.

HINDUSTÁN.
December 31st, 1892.

come of the agitation made by the Hindus in connection with the breaking up of the Hárðwar fair has been that the Local Government has appointed a Committee composed of European officers and respectable

Hindus to propose necessary measures, with a view to provide a fresh stream of water at the bathing ghat, to arrange for the supply of pure drinking water and wholesome food, and to improve the sanitary condition of the town. It may be hoped that the proposed sanitary reforms will prevent the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, and Government will have no occasion to interfere with the fair. The Hindus need not carry on agitation any longer.

12. The *Nágri Nirád* (Mirzapur), of the 29th December, in commenting

The same.

NÁGRI NIRÁD.
December 29th,
1892.

upon the same subject, observes that the nomination of Babu Pramoda Das Mittra of Benares and Kunwar Ram Singh of Allahabad to the Committee is a guarantee that the Committee will perform the im-

portant duties entrusted to it in a satisfactory manner. We are sincerely thankful to Sir Charles Crosthwaite for such a wise measure which will allay all doubts and fears created by Sir Auckland Colvin's ill-advised action. We hope His Honor will similarly reconsider other injurious measures of his predecessor.

13. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th December, referring to the

The same.

RAHBAR.
December 30th,
1892.

Committee appointed by Sir Charles Crosthwaite to advise His Honor regarding the introduction of necessary sanitary reforms at Hárðwar, observes that he evidently sympathizes with orthodox Hindus and

desires to afford them facilities in the performance of their pilgrimages.

14. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd December,

The same.

OUDEH PUNCH.
December 22nd,
1892.

says that Sir Auckland Colvin openly declared in his Aligarh speech that he had more sympathy with Musalmans than Hindus. Having two eyes, he was right in seeing his subjects with two eyes and not

with one. But after all what did he do for the Musalmans? Two high appointments in these Provinces were held by two Musalmans, one by Mr. Justice Mahmud and the other by Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan; but both of them on becoming vacant were bestowed by him on Europeans. He followed the divide-and-govern policy. In his second Resolution on the dispersion of the Hárðwar fair he condemned the statements of hundreds of witnesses, who gave evidence against the officials, as utterly untrustworthy and accepted the statements of a handful of officials. In this way he only added insult to injury. The officials who had ill-treated the pilgrims were thanked and rewarded by him. But he has retired beyond the black waters, and has been succeeded by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who appears to have some sympathy with Hindus. His Honor has appointed a Committee which will inquire and find out what sanitary reforms are necessary to avoid the outbreak of

cholera at Hárđwar in future. The measure is a move in the right direction and will greatly conciliate the Hindus.

Hálat-i-Hind.
For December,

Administration of Justice.

15. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for December, says that judging from the present state of things there is no hope that the official tyranny and oppression which prevail in such a large degree will abate. If any person who has been ill-treated by an officer prosecutes the latter, he incurs the displeasure of Government which comes forward to defend the accused and to pay all the expenses of the defence. Thus officers are in a way encouraged by Government to oppress people. Government has come to be regarded by the people as a double-headed serpent. The Civil officers and Magistrates are given to understand that if they give decrees or pass orders against Government they will not receive promotion and will be transferred to other places. Government prosecutors are to be found telling the Sessions Judges that though the evidence against the accused is not very strong they should be punished, otherwise the prestige of the District Magistrate and the police will be lowered and the peace of the district endangered, and the Judges generally yield to their advice. What has become of the noble principles of British justice that justice should be done even though heaven should fall, that it is better that ten offenders should escape than that one innocent man should be punished, that the benefit of doubt should be given to the accused, and so forth?

Ditto.

16. The same paper says that it would seem that Magistrates as a rule are under the impression that they are expected by Government to convict and punish more or less severely every accused man. If they do not sentence a man to imprisonment, at least they fine him. Their proceedings are very much open to objection.

Being generally late in attendance and having enough to do, they endeavour to get through their work with undue haste. Leading questions are put to witnesses, and their statements are taken down in a hurry with little regard to accuracy. The statements are not read out to witnesses when they are required to sign them, and even judgments are not delivered in the proper way. The ignorance of law does not protect an offender from punishment, but Magistrates guilty of high-handed or illegal proceedings are seldom punished. The Appellate Courts only set aside their decisions on appeal. The police officials arrest and commit innocent men for trial. The accused are often acquitted, but no punishment is inflicted on the police officials. This state of things is very unsatisfactory and tends to create discontent.

Hindustán.
December 28th &
29th, 1892.

Jury system in Bengal.

17. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 28th and 29th December, gives the substance of the proceedings of the Calcutta Town Hall meeting held on 28th idem, under the presidency of Mahárája Durga Charan Law to protest against the action of the Bengal Government in the matter of jury system, and observes that similar indignation meetings have been held at Decca, Purneah, Murshedabad and other places. It is really very impolitic on the part of Sir Charles Elliott to interfere with an institution which has worked satisfactorily enough for the last thirty years. If the system has any faults, steps may be taken to remedy the faults, but the system itself should not be abolished. Mr. Lalmohan Ghose expressed a just desire in his speech that the law should be so amended that in future no local Government may be able to withdraw at pleasure any privilege from the people. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that a local Government should suddenly deprive the people of privileges bestowed on them by the Government of India or the Home Government after full deliberation. Government officers should stimulate their loyalty by granting new rights rather than alienate them by withdrawing old privileges. Natives are accused by some officers of making unnecessary political agitation, but it is unwise officers like Sir Charles Elliott who are responsible for all political agitation.

Oudh Akhbár.
January 3rd, 1892.

Rates of pay fixed for Assistant Surgeons.

18. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 3rd January, publishes a letter from an Assistant Surgeon, who complains that considering the severe examinations the Assistant Surgeons have to pass and the nature of the work they have to do, the rates of pay fixed for them are very low. A

first grade Tahsildar receives a salary of Rs. 250, and, if promoted to a Deputy Collectorship, can rise to Rs. 800 a month. A Munsif begins with Rs. 150 a month and gradually rises to the rank of first grade Subordinate Judge on Rs. 800. Engineers, too, receive handsome salaries. Under these circumstances Assistant Surgeons are justly entitled to an increase in their scale of pay. It is true that they are able to augment their salaries by fees received for visits paid to patients, but the income from such fees is very small except at the larger towns.

19. A correspondent of the *Hindustan (Kâlkankar)*, of the 28th December, says that he lately paid a visit to Ghâzipur after 5 years and found the condition of the inhabitants to be

Alleged distress among the inhabitants of Ghâzipur.

much worse than before. Many men appeared to be

very lean and half-starved. Evidently the decline of

trade and the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains are at the root of all the evil. It is to be regretted that well-to-do persons have little sympathy with the poorer classes and make no efforts to relieve distress among the latter. Babu Tulsi Ram was a public-spirited man at Ghâzipur, but unfortunately he is dead.

Hindustan.
December 28th.
1892.

20. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 31st December, referring to the

Proposal regarding the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Lucknow Municipality.

proposal regarding the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Lucknow Municipality, observes that as Government is convinced of the advantages of vaccination and is actuated by the best of motives in

making it compulsory, no opposition need be offered to the proposal; but the attention of Government should be drawn to the faults which characterize the vaccination operations. The vaccinators as a rule are incompetent men who are paid low salaries and perform their duties perfunctorily. Better men should be engaged on adequate pay. No child who is not strong and healthy enough should be vaccinated, and the vaccinator should see children after vaccination at least once or twice. Moreover, good lymph should be used.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
December 31st, 1892.

21. The *Bhârat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 26th December, says that Babu

False charges brought against a man by a police constable at Benares.

Lakshmi Chand, a respectable resident of Benares, was charged by a police constable with having attended to the call of nature in a public thoroughfare and also with having committed an assault on, and torn

the dress of, the constable on being required to go to the police-station. The Babu pleaded guilty to the first charge, but denied the others, declaring that they had been urged against him because he did not pay the constable Rs. 2 demanded of him as a bribe. Several respectable witnesses were produced by him in his favour. The Joint Magistrate dismissed the prosecution and discharged the accused. It is to be regretted that subordinate police officials are very corrupt and oppressive. They are to be found very ready to tear themselves their dress with a view to bring respectable persons into trouble by falsely accusing them of assault. The Babu had better prosecute the constable who brought false charges against him. The police force should be recruited from respectable and educated men.

BHÂRAT JIWAN.
December 26th, 1892.

22. The *Dabdabâ-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 31st December, goes into

Untimely death of Mr. C. J. Connell, C. S., Magistrate of Bareilly.

mourning on account of the untimely death of Mr. C. J. Connell, the Magistrate of Bareilly, expressing deep regret and praising him for his justice, generosity and sympathy with the people. The inhabitants of

Bareilly never had such an able and sympathetic Collector before.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
December 31st, 1892.

23. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th December, approves of the

Proposal regarding the construction of water-works at Meerut.

proposal regarding the construction of water-works at Meerut, on the ground that it will provide an abundant supply of pure water to the citizens and make them independent of water-carriers who supply water at a

TUTI-I-HIND.
December 24th, 1892.

high price during the summer.

BHRAT JIWAN.
December 26th, 1892.

Educated natives and political agitation.

Mere political agitation is of little avail.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SITARA-I-HIND.
December 28th, 1892.

Cases of thefts at Moradabad.

Hence, it is apparent with what feelings the police are regarded by the people. Probably the thieves are no other than the men who cheat ignorant persons on highways during the day by ring-dropping and the three cards' trick, and who, according to rumour, share their profits with the police. The Magistrate should arrest and deal with them as men having no ostensible means of subsistence.

SOLDIER.
December 28th, 1892.

The same.

place. Has the notice attracted the attention of the City Inspector of Police?

AGRA PUNCH.
January 1st, 1893.

Singh Sabha Akhbar of Amritsar.

make their own arrangements. The *Agra Punch* condemns the paragraph as seditious and asks the Panjab Government to take notice of it.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
December 26th, 1892.

Condemnation of child marriage.

28. The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 26th December, condemns child marriage, drawing attention to some of the evil consequences of that custom.

ALLAHABAD : }
The 9th January 1893. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.